TO THE EDITORS.

On reading the article in your paper of Friday morning from the "Lynchburg Virginian," commenting upon a speech made by General Cushing on the last anniversary day of our Independence, and noticing your intimation that the doctrine discussed was not original, I beg leave to request of you the favor to republish the following portion of a communication written by myself, and published in your paper of September, 1843. I am the more ined to do this, since the remarks to be republished have also reference to the country with which we are now at war:

"I will now say a few words about European Liberalism In the United States it appears to be generally thought that we must be always on the side of the parties calling themselves liberal, and those, too, claiming to be the most liberal, in every country where such parties may rise up, without any knowedge of the particular objects they may have in view, or of the practicability of accomplishing such objects, or of the description and character of the people composing the parties. Many, too, seem to think that the European States can go through a revolution with as much facility as we did, and even stablish republican governments. But these are grand errors. Indeed, ours can scarcely be called a revolution. It was rather a shaking off of our dependence upon and subjection to a distant foreign Power. We had no ancient and deeply-planted institutions to tear up by the roots, nor inveterate and unvielding prejudices to encounter. Neither had we principles opposite extremes combating and counteracting each other. It is true, we abolished royalty and nobility; but, as these had taken no root in our soil, and were known to us only at a distance, it was merely like cutting off the extreme ends of the small roots which had extended themselves a great way, without any actual interference with the body of the tree, or even with the principal roots. Except in this respect, then, the systems of government and the spirit of the laws, in our States, remained essentially the same as before. In fine, our fathers had not to learn the principles of free government; they already understood them.

"The question here suggests itself, whether, in those old countries where governments of particular forms have existed for ages, and all the habits, customs, and laws, as well as auxiliary institutions, have become peculiarly adapted to such governments, it is practicable to abolish those forms, and advantageously to erect in their stead new systems radically different. To accomplish such a change appears to me to be a mighty work. And yet how many there are who think it is only to collect together a multitude of armed men, and to get upon a platform and read off, amidst the hurrahs of the crowd. a charter or constitution cut and dried for the occasion, and that then all is done. They appear to suppose that to learn the principles and operations of government, by a people who never even dreamed about them, is but the work of a day. But, alas, how mistaken they are ! And how little do they understand, or how lightly do they estimate, the ravages and the horrors of a revolution! It is, indeed, to be desired that the monarchs and governors in such countries would perceive the wisdom and exercise the philanthropy to make or to permit improvements and reforms in the administration of their systems calculated to render their practical results more conformable to the principles of justice and to the lights of the present day. And is not this already taking place, at least in a measure, especially where no attempts at actual revolution have impeded such a course? Is it not a fact that, as the intercourse between nations increases and civilization and knowledge are extended, the people living under absolute governments are practically admitted to greater privileges and more justly and mildly governed than formerly

"Look at the situation of the Spanish American States Have the efforts of the liberals there afforded any strength, or been of any advantage to the cause of republicanism, or to the true principles of liberty? Or have they, on the other hand, like much of the European liberalism, had a tendency to bring those principles into disrepute, if not into disgrace ? And are those States, in reality, any better off than they were as colonies of Spain? That the establishment of their independence has been of no benefit to us, in a political view, appears to me quite clear, for more reasons than those just referred to. It is only on account of the commerce we have with them that their independence has been beneficial to us. But, would Spain have allowed us the same freedom of trade with them that we now have, it would, in my judgment, have been altogether better for us that they had continued colonies in the hands of a weak and distant foreign Power. In that case, foreign Governments, we shall even be exposed to frequent entrances to the Factories. The "Square" is encle altercations and difficulties with them."

## TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 16, 1847. Messrs. Gales & Seaton : A remark in your paper o this morning tends to confirm an erroneous impression which extensively prevails in relation to the responsibilities of the Telegraph, though doubtless not so intended. Alluding to the late news from Mexico, you say :

" Except the casualties of the camp and garrison, it proves nothing in reference to the probable duration of the war, unless that all the reports on that subject which have furnished matter for Telegraphic despatches and Newspaper extras du-ring the last four weeks have been essentially false. In that respect, the Telegraph, since its extension to Richmond, has been singularly unlucky in bringing from the South no news concerning the war, which, besides being false when it reached that city, has not become still more delusive in its

To the casual reader the last sentence conveys the impression that the exaggeration of the news, if not its falsehood, is the fault of the Telegraph. The fault, if any, is that of the Reporters for the Newspapers, who make up the matter which the Telegraph transmits. The Telegraph forwards whatever is handed to it for that purpose, without inquiring, or having a right to inquire, whether it be true or false. Its responsibility is that of a mail-bag or railroad car which carries letters or newspapers containing false news, and nothing more. It may be "singularly unlucky" as the instrument of others, but neither it nor its managers are in any degree re-

sponsible for their mistakes or exaggerations. Of all this you are undoubtedly well aware, and it is not to inform you or to correct any intentional error on your part that I write this, but to prevent misconstruction of your article, and correct an erroneous impression existing to a con-

erable extent in the public mind. Very respectfully, &c. AMOS KENDALL.

NOTE, BY THE EDITORS The Letter of Mr. KENDALL, which we lose no time in placing before our readers, satisfactorily exonerates the Telegraph agents from blame, whilst it admits the fact of exaggeration of news, &c. This only confirms an impression, which we have long entertained, that the Telegraph ought (if such a thing be practicable) to be placed under the control of the General Government, at least so far as to exclude the possibility of either fraud, monopoly, or gross error in the transmission of public

BRESLAU, (PRUSSIAN SILESIA,) JUNE 28 .- Yesterday, at noon, the managaration of the equestrian statue of Frederick the Great took place in presence of the King and the Prince of Prussia. Among the persons who were present at this solemnity was a soldier of the age of one hundred and nim years, who served in the army of the great King. This sol-dier was born at Liebnitz, on the 5th of February, 1838, and wore the Prussian uniform in the time of the seven years war, in which he took part. He is certainly the only Silecian living whose birth goes back to the period when our province made part of the Austrian States. At four o'clock in the af-ternoon the King and his august brother left Breslau, by rail-

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINART.—In Kingston, N. H., Col. William Webster, aged 67, to Miss Martha Winslow, aged 19. By the above union, the bridegroom has married his sister's grand-daughter, which makes the bride a wife to her great uncle, sister to her grandfather and grandmother, and aunt to her father and mother, and great aunt to her brothers and sisters. She is stepmother to five children, fourteen grand children, and one great grand child.

city .- Boston Daily Advertiser.

CANTON, MARCH —, 1847.

DEAR G———: You say truly that there are a thousand every-day occurrences and sights in a foreign land which, if described in a familiar manner, would give you at home a more correct idea of one's manner of living and the customs of the place than you could possibly glean—referring to China—from any works upon the subject. The long and dry dissertations we so often meet with in books of travels, tending to elucidate some abstruse point, perhaps, in the civil or religious history of the country described, or endeavoring to unravel the hidden meaning of emblematic characters, are very tiresome to me, and I think must be so to any but the historian or antiquary. I frequently find myself exclaiming over such dry quary. I frequently find myself exclaiming over such dry morsels: "What in the name of sense is the man driving at, and of what possible interest can be to me, or the general reader, the settlement, even if satisfactory, of the point in question? Generally speaking, in this country the author makes a flying visit. He finds every thing here peculiar, and so different from what he has met with before, that his senses are in a whird of excitement. He is confused with wonder, and can only describe such things as are most prominent from their size and strangeness. These consequently force their impressions upon his mind, to the exclusion of much that is apparently upon ms mind, to the exclusion of much that is apparently insignificant, but which would prove more interesting to folks at home than descriptions of things with which they are probably familiar. As for residents, they become, after a short time, accustomed to these things; objects lose their strangeness, and I suppose, if they think of them at all, they think that what is so common to themselves will prove the agents. distant friends, or else is not worthy of description. These I take to be some of the reasons why, in notices of foreign places, there are so little of the insignificant nothings which so add to the interest of a book, and which would form such an agreeable set-off to the important somethings with which people now-a-days think it necessary to fill them in order to

ive them character.

There have been but few modern works of merit written concerning China. Some of those which have appeared within the last few years have been, I do not hesitate to say, ositions upon a credulous public. Their chief and almos only excellence consists of interesting extracts and quotations from the works of the Jesuits, and in later days from such as "Staunton's Embassy" and "Davis's Clina." Even this excellence is in many cases undeserved, as no acknowledgments are made of the sources from whence such informatio is derived. I recollect one instance where the writer huddled together his first ideas and impressions, and without waiting to ascertain their correctness, committed them to paper. Several of the young gentry of Canton, taking acvantage of his inconsiderable amount of shame.

I hope you do not think I contemplate such an undertaking as a work upon China. I assure you I never enertained the most distant idea of such a thing, though, to say truth, if I were not so modest and diffident of my own ability, I should like nothing better, for I am convinced I could say nothing sufficiently preposterous for "Brother Jonathan" to disbelieve, especially if I had had the honor to be attached to an Embassure of clothed my remarks in the wild extravagance of fanation. sy, or clothed my remarks in the wild extravagance of fanatism. How hollow, insincere, and unjust is the world when buffoons and hypocrites obtain credence, and are followed and patronized by crowds, to the neglect of real merit.

I sat down with the intention of giving you some little no-tion of every-day appearances here, but have wandered into this digression, which has been drawn forth partly on account of some questions and remarks in your letters, so I shall make no excuse for its length. You wish me to tell you of the Hongs. I will try to enlighten you upon this subject, though I doubt if I succeed to your satisfaction. One who looks upon Chinese pictures of the Hongs and adjacent enclosures cannot Chinese pictures of the Hongs and adjacent enciosures cannot obtain a very correct idea of them owing to the absence of perspective. The buildings are situated in the suburbs, a short distance in a westerly direction from the city walls. What are generally called the American Hongs have a small frontage of some three or four hundred feet, and face the river, from which they are distant perhaps two hundred yards. They with the above-named streets by a gate at either end. Excepting a gate or two in the rear of the buildings, these are

After dinner, especially in warm weather, we are in the nue also serves as a thoroughfare to Chinamen, being a short cut; and, though keepers are stationed at each end for the purpose of refusing admittance to idle characters, there is gen-

ostly oppor On the east, and separated from the American Hongs by "Hog Lane," are the English Factories, including the sulate. This is the ground formerly tenanted by the Hon. East India Company, and the new buildings which now cover it are the finest foreign residences ever erected in Canton, and it are the finest foreign residences ever erected in Canton, and I may say in China, if I except a few erections in Hong Kong. Among the most noted of the latter is the magnificent and princely residence of H. E. Sir John Davis, the Governor of Hong Kong. There he presides in a style of gubernatorial munificence and profusion which, while it marks and dignifies his exalted station, partakes somewhat of the character and pearities of the wealthy proprietor. In his entertainments perhaps the animal is made o subservient to the intellectual

suit the general taste ; but chacun a son gout While on this subject, I cannot withhold my modicum of I am sorry for your sake that I am not sufficiently conversant with the technicalities of the art to give you a description of it, though I think it should be seen in order to be appreciated. Truly, Englishmen in Hong Kong should be proud of such heart such a clamor? "My boat-a, my boat-a, what for you no come my boat-a"—my chop-chop-walky; have got number one good boat. Look at this girl, she has the "dim beseeching of the property of the pr

Beyond "old China street," on the west, are the French and Danish Factories. Within the last two years there have walk-y?" named street, fronting and opposite the walls of the "Square," Pactories as I can give you. In the block generally, though not properly, called the American Hongs, there are six build-ings, which extend through to the Chinese street in the rear. ings, which extend through to the Chinese street in the real. into several buildings, which are numbered from front to rear, as number one, two, three, four, &c. With the exception of fashion, and has the same devil-may-care look; but he too plots and chenammed walks appear tiresome and formal to with vines, flowering shrubs, bamboo hedges, and green grass, give to the place a very pretty and inviting aspect. The place is so exposed to the sun that walking there is very uncomfortable during the day, and it is only in the cool of the mornings and evenings that one can go there with any pleasure. After dinner, towards five or six o'clock, when the sun has lost his cats, and yellow dogs, is the headquarters of "Old Head," a inventors all useful information either on cancelled patents or power, we sally forth, and it is then and in the evening that the greatest number of people are assembled. Some are gathe greatest number of people are assembled. Some are ga-thered in groups talking over the business and scandal of the others, on the new ground at the lower end of the "Square," are exercising with quoits, while the remainder are dispersed, promenading around the ground, or passing through on their way to the river. You would laugh to see the persevering and thorough manner which the residents display in tearing and thorough manner which the residents display in tearing but most of them seem to have gone out. Ah! here's "Old France."

The current generally sets one way, Head." "Head! want-chee Dollar boat." "Very well, I hope around the "Square." The current generally sets one way, and if you can picture to yourself some fifty or a hundred sir." This is rather a nice sail-boat, G—, though the rigpersons moving along at a rate which, in this climate, is enging is not quite au fait. "Head! what for you no fix-ee
tirely destructive to personal comfort, you will see the turnthat boat proper" "Well! I don't know; that boat no tirely destructive to personal comfort, you will see the turn-out in the "Square" at Canton. One would think they were out in the "square at Canon. One would think they were in chase of some object, which, like an ignis fatuus, appears to continually in sight, yet ever remains beyond the reach to tanger and excite desire. To a quiet and deliberate man like me it is startling. Great changes have taken place in the habits and appearance of the foreigners since my residence here. Years ago, and even until within a year or two past, comfort a good-natured fellow, and quite forcible and pungent in his agood-natured fellow, and quite forcible and pungent in his construction. The Pittsburg Gazette says that quite a serious accident occurred on the Columbia railroad during last week, by which two men from Ohio, named Edward bit of pantomime. He's a dirty looking rascal, to be sure, but good-natured fellow, and quite forcible and pungent in his of a section-boat truck book while the train was in full movement of the care off the care off the serve of the serve off the serve of the serve of the serve of the serve of the serve Years ago, and even until within a year or two past, comfort ruled in dress; gentlemen walked about in white jackets and trousers, fearless of criticism, and the smoke of their cigars

CANTON.

Where is now that negligent and comfortful deshabille in which Canton was wont to indulge to its manifest delectation? I fear it has forever departed. Modern Canton, I grieve to say, has introduced novelty upon novelty, until now nothing that savors of age is tolerated. Lacquered pumps may now be seen mincing along the walks; tight pantaloons, choking cracity.—Boston Daily Advertiser.

Canton, March —, 1847.

Dear G——: You say truly that there are a thousand pardonable misdemeanor.

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Canton, March —, 1847.

Dear G——: You say truly that there are a thousand pardonable misdemeanor.

I am happy to say that there remain a few stanch old consequences and sights in a foreign land which, if

servatives, who still continue in the even tenor of their way, despite of opposition. You probably ask, what has caused these unparalleled innovations? What, but that meddling, prying, inquisitive, and tattling creature. What a fine mass they form, so compact, uniform, and secure. Good humor and mirth seem to reign every where, and their inhabitants seem never tired of sitting on their hams, smoking and screaming, and enjoying themselves in the most enviable manner, with and at the area of the most enviable manner, with and at the area of the most enviable manner. prying, inquisitive, and tattling creature, woman. Oh! said a friend, "they are some of the benefits of the march of improvement which is so wonderful in these days." The march of the ——! Improvements, indeed! If our benefits and im-provements are to march in upon us in this questionable shape, may Heaven have mercy upon us when we are overtaken by calamity! What right, I ask, has she in Canton, interfering with the business and enjoyments of its residents, creating fashion and crushing independence?

Every one knows that Canton is entirely a mercantile place,

and that its merchants always did and always should give their whole time to business. Charity would lead one to infer that husbands generally do not neglect their wives; now can any man attend to business in such a place as this without neglecting his wife? The latter would be shameful you will agree. The inference which must be drawn from these premises is too inaccessible spot on the broad earth. All impartial judges say that there was never here before a tithe of the scandal which now circulates and whirls from one busy body to another, and which envelops like the simoom of the desert all persons in its track. Some, with what success I know not, thrust their its track. Some, with what success I know not, thrust their mouths into its sand like the poor camel, hoping thereby to escape the effects of its malignant breath. Canton is no longer the place it once was; it has lost that exclusiveness which has always been its chief characteristic, for I think you will allow that any place which is accessible to women is no longer exclusive. In by-gone days, when they were prohibited from coming to Canton, a gentleman long resident in China, who had from some domestic infelicity been separated for many years from his wife, hearing accidentally that she threatened him with a visit recked up his wardone and stated immedia him with a visit, packed up his wardrobe and started immedi-ately for Canton, where he remained till the danger was over, in a high state of delight at the success of his experiment. Now, what do you think were that man's feelings on seeing women walk in and out here without opposition, like rabbits are in admirable jicturesqueness and keeping. He is a perina hutch. Can any one say where that man is to fly should

were I not made aware that my poor favors gave you some pleasure, I might as well address my letters to dwellers in the silent land. I do not expect chits from you very often, however much I may wish for them, yet I need not tell you how welcome and prized are those that reach me. I beg you will not willingly. Many of these unfortunate outcasts are seen upon the rivers. One charitable person gives them a little food,

opinion, that it never has been much more precarious. Some unseen agency seems to be at work upon the minds of the lower order of the Chinese, inciting them to a frequent and sharp impatient squeaking of a fiddle is heard, accompanied by unexpected expression of their hatred for foreigners. Give them courageous and energetic leaders, and that combination, the lack of which has been so apparent in all their riots, and are ranged about the cabins; overhead, and hung from the them courageous and energetic leaders, and that combination, the lack of which has been so apparent in all their riots, and we should soon be unearthed and driven from our factories.

we should soon be unearthed and driven from our factories. while a foreign lamps, interspersed with Chinese lanterns, while a foreign clock adoms a side table. In the after-cabin while a foreign clock adoms a side table. In the after-cabin the cabins is overhead, and hung from the cabins is overhead.

here have each a large pleasure boat called a "Hong-boat," which is more comfortable than any thing of the boat kind I After we have reached the junction of the Macao passage and Canton river, I think it is more pleasant to go upon roof of the cabin, and, if I want a nap, to spread out my mat and take it there. If I do not, there I am with the great river stretched out before me, and every passing object within my ken. I say, G—, what a cringing hot day it is—altogether too much so to enjoy in an active manner; suppose we go upon the river—'twill be a strange and interesting sight for you. At any rate let's go down to the point and see what is going on. Do you see those large boats to the left; some painted and gilded, and some that ought to be? They are the "Hong-boats," and the gents are just going on boar rather early to-day! But come, I'm not going in the Hong-boat, for I see two of my Typans are on board, and we might While on this subject, I cannot withhold my modicum of praise from the general commendation bestowed upon that beautiful emanation of architectural genius, the English Church. In front of the Euglish Factories or Hongs there is also a space bordering the water for recreation and exercise, though it is much inferior in size to the "Square." ing eye," and, as Mantalini would say, a "demd fascinating ankle;" she is talking to you. "Gentleman, gentleman! how you do? My chin-chin, you come my boat-a! Long teem my no have seen your handsome face-y, what side you "My good Mrs. A-moon,' your fawning tongue been built in this direction-at the lower end of the above has bestrayed you into a gross error; this is my friend G., a and slong the river—many new houses, which are occupied by foreigners, without distinction of nation. Now, my dear The residents are gathering fast. This group, as you cannot G...., you have about as good an idea of the situation of the tionality about them all, as they stand, chattering in monoto nous tones, especially in that one yonder in the brown coat— conversational, rational, and independent, and rather touchy withal. The person on his right seems to copy him in dress; wears the same kind of hat, which he cocks the office, dining-room, &c., the building is divided into sleep- carries his nationality about him, and any one can see that he ing rooms, and here it is that we poor unfortunate scribes luxuriate and scribble, and take a philosophical view of the world from the loopholes of our retreat. The "Square" is very prettily laid out, under the superintendence of an American gentleman, and though custom may have made its grass seems to belong to the snobs, a class somewhat largely represented here, who remind me of bag-men and runners most of us, all new comers speak of it with much praise, and little inventors before they apply for patents; 2d, to draw the developing of it. It contains quite a number of trees, some of which have attained a considerable size. These, the patent caves, some of which have attained a considerable size. These, the patent caves and other countries are represented by the patent caves. It is patent caves and other countries are represented by the patent caves. It is patent caves and other countries are represented by the patent caves. It is patent caves and other countries are represented by the patent caves. These, the patent caves are represented by the patent caves are represented by the patent caves and other countries are represented by the patent caves. The patent caves are represented by the patent caves are represented by the patent caves. The patent caves are represented by the Manchester and Birmingham; persons who exist in a little

unimportant affairs, and by whom ordinary objects are repre-sented as fearful, incredible, and astounding."

Well! we may as well be off. Be careful how you cross these planks, for at low tide there is any thing but a bed of scandal even here has its willing votaries; errands, and is, in short, a useful character, and quite a favor-new ground at the lower end of the "Square," ite. I think we had better take a "Dollar boat." "Dollar smaller. The sheds which you see about are mostly boat-

enviable manner, with and at the expense of the ever-varying throng. There are a number of naked children on the plattottle about. There is a wee one, and sitting on the very edge of the platform, but there is no danger: they are born and brought up in these boats, and there, for aught I know, they die. One frequently sees children, scarcely able to turn about, standing up with their mothers at the oar, getting their hands in, and making believe to row. To see them at the age of five or six tugging manfully at their little oars is quite common. Should they chance to fall into the water there is not much danger, for they have each a gourd slung around them, which would support them till they could be saved, which would not be long in so crowded a place. Their parents seem to be very fond of them, and are continually holdrents seem to be very fond of them, and are continually holding them up to look at the Fan-quies as they pass, not unfrequently prompted to such movements in the hope of receiving the coveted cumsha. The crime of infanticide, with which the Chinese are so frequently charged, is, I belive, a calumny. I have seen many corpses floating about n the rivers during my residence here, but never those of infants. Nor should I have been surprised if I had; for where there is such a conditation on the waters about Canton, which is estimated. population on the waters about Canton-which is estimated some to be two hundred and fifty thousand—it would not strange if some few of the many children should meet death by drowning. Then again, if I am not mistaken, it is not unfrequent for persons who are too poor to bury their dead to cast them upon the water, so there is no proof that infants the passing brees they discover a brow and face whose chalky whiteness forms a strange contrast to the sun-browned features

of his countryme. His fantastic head-gear, his long beard to accertain their correctness, committed users before the paper. Several of the young gentry of Canton, taking advantage of his adhesive partner make a second descent upon him? I credulity, favored him with considerable information, and, as you may fancy, imposed upon him most egragiously. A knowledge of many expressions in his book would convince its author of their misapplication, and could be tat know the ridicule to which they have exposed him, would cause him no inconsiderable amount of shame.

Can any one say where that man is to hy should leter picture, and sight of him would send a thrill of pleasure to the heart of a minter—impressive and noble, though cloth-know of no place on earth where they do not go, excepting ed with rags and misery. But away! "Room for the lewhis adhesive partner make a second descent upon him? I know of no place on earth where they do not go, excepting ed with rags and misery. But away! "Room for the lewhis adhesive partner make a second descent upon him? I know of no place on earth where they do not go, excepting ed with rags and misery. But away! "Room for the lewhis adhesive partner make a second descent upon him? I know of no place on earth where they do not go, excepting ed with rags and misery. But away! "Room for the lewhis adhesive partner make a second descent upon him? I know of no place on earth where they do not go, excepting ed with rags and misery. But away! "Room for the lewhis adhesive partner make a second descent upon him? I know of no place on earth where they do not go, excepting ed with rags and misery. But away! "Room for the lewhis adhesive partner make a second descent upon him? I know of no place on earth where they do not go, excepting ed with rags and misery. But away! "Room for the lehis adhesive partner make a second descent upon him? I know of no place on earth where they do not go, excepting ed with rags and misery. But away! "Room for the lehis adhesive partner make a second descent upon him? I know of no place on earth where the welcome and prized are those that reach me. I beg you will not refrain from writing me, as I fear you will, from the supposition that your letters will not interest me. That is a supposition based on the sands of fancy, and I trust that the storm of my protestations to the contrary has long since undermined and overthrown it, like the house of the silly man in the good book.

With regard to our situation here, I think, judging from the general manifestations of ill will on the part of the Chinese, and incidental conduct which goes far towards supporting my opinion, that it never has been much more precarious. Some is a party on board, and men, women, and children are moving about with considerable bustle, while ever and anon the

occupy, with the "square," an oblong shaped area, bounded on the sides and rear by Chinese streets, while the river flows their outbreaks; when they recollect that these outbreaks have along in front, and bears upon its rapid waters such an inconceivable number of craft that, frequently looking from our windows, we are not able to see any water in front of us. Above
and below, however, where the view is more extended, we
catch occasional glimpses of it. I do not pretend to any acary time front and bears upon its rapid waters such an inconthink, if they have any knowledge of Chinese character, they
will be of the same opinion. I fancy that the foreigners will
be always prepared for an outbreak, though they cannot at
any time prevent the mob from firing the factories in the rear,
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been quite as frequent of late years as they were formerly, I
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be always prepared for an outbreak, though they cannot at
any time prevent the mob from firing the factories in the
work stream by the current. We got a good view, not only
of the boat, but also of its inmates. Some of the women
were painted very highly, and had their hair dressed with
will be of the same opinion. I fancy that the foreigners will
be always prepared for an outbreak, though they cannot at
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that the volume and the very highly and had their hair dressed with
while flowers, and all seemed to be clothed in their got and
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while flowers, and all seemed to be clothed in their got and
the very highly and had their hair dressed with
while flowers, catch occasional glimpses of it. I do not pretend to any accuracy in my distances; indeed, they are all guess work, and
I beg you will bear in mind throughout that I speak of things
as they appear to me, and do not aim at statical correctness.
On one side is "Old China street," and on the other "Hog
Lane." Directly before the factories is a narrow avenue,
which extends along their whole front, and communicates
with the above award street by a set at either and.

Expression for ladies not being allowed to
make a residence of Canton.

They
where they are weakly defended and very accessible, being
where they are weakly defended and very accessible, being
where they are weakly defended and very accessible, being
separated from the back street only by a brick wall. They
can defend their lives, but not their property, which, the
buildings once fired, can scarcely fail to fall into the hands of
the plundering rabble. This, at best, uncertain state of life,
is in itself sufficient reason for ladies not being allowed to
full adverse to the description of them were so attractive that they would be called beautiful any where. As far as I am able to judge, our standard
of beauty and that of the Chinese here seem to be pretty much
the same. A China woman that we would call handsome is
handsome to them; and a China man said to me of a beautifull any who considerable regularity of teatures, while one or
two of them were so attractive that they would be called beautiful any where. As far as I am able to judge, our standard
to foll beauty and that of the Chinese here seem to be pretty much
to buildings once fired, can scarcely fail to fall into the hands of
the plundering rabble. They
of beauty and that of the Chinese here seem to be pretty much
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the plundering rabble. They
of beauty and that of the Chinese here seem to be pretty much
to buildings once fired, can scarcely fail to fall into the hands of
the plundering rabble. They
of beauty and that of t

have got so handsome."

I do not know that a small foot is considered as a beauty, the only means by which foreigners obtain access to the Chinese streets. I allude to communication by land. This avenue also serves as a thoroughfare to Chinamen, being a short not, unless it be to make it appear that they are capable of supporting one who is in a great measure helpless; and that hands of a weak and distant foreign Power. In that case, there would have been no difficulties nor jealousies between them and us; but, as independent nations, lying as it were by the side of us, they vainly set up to rival us, and, from their mistaken notions of self-consequence and the intrigues of the state of the meant of the more congregated before the houses, watching the movements of the more congregated before the houses, watching the movements of the men to row, and a small it gives, consequently, as of the crew is the case of the cooking, &c. for the crew is the space in front for the men to row, and a small it gives, consequently, no as in the testing the space in front for the men to row, and a small it gives, consequently, no as it gives, consequently, as sufficient number of them congregated before the houses, watching the movements of the material transfer neighbors. The cabinates of the men to row, and a small it gives, consequently, as sufficient number of them end to row, and a small room in the stern, where the cooking, &c. for the crew is the case of the men to row, and a small room in the stern, where the cooking, &c. for the crew is the case of the movements of the case of the seats around three sides. Here the occupants lie or sit, ac- females in respectable life are so closely guarded, and allow

the low land, upon the glassy waters, upon its myriad boats, and creating lights and shades of mellowness and magical effect. How calm and quiet is the enjoyment of such a scene; even the jar of the discordant gong and the shouts of the populace fall upon the ear softened by distance, and minnoniously with the murmur of the vast city, making

" A slumberous sound—a sound that brings
The feeling of a dream" nd courts the senses to repose. There are the Hong boats anchored near us; and you may see, deshing through the water, the boats of the foreign resints-green gigs, white wherries ; trim sail boats, careening to the evening breeze, with their white sails glistening in the sunlight. There's the "Boston Jack," sailing along on her side; the saucy "Amelia," the "Grace Darling," "Raven," "Nautilus," and "Wave;" and off here is the "Mouse," which has an odd way sometimes of beating dead before the ind, but, as they say, "'tis a way she has;

## FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 10, 1847. GENTLEWEY: It very often happens that persons call n ny office to inquire about the patent laws of France, and desire me to direct them to some one in Paris to whom they can

rust their power of attorney for the purpose of taking patents. I would be obliged to you, gentlemen, if you would make known through your estimable paper that M. Gardissal has created in Paris a periodical called " Le Brevet d'Invention." and a central agency for the purpose, 1st, to give advice to inventors before they apply for patents; 2d, to draw the de-3d, to sell the patent-right, or to form associations between capitalists and inventors; 4th, to dispose of the produce of inventors who speculate for themselves; 5th, to call roses beneath you. This shed here on the right, built upon the attention of manufacturers, merchants, and consumers on patents in torce; 7th, to advise inventors in all suits in relation to counterfeits.

The agency of M. Gardissal is established in Paris, No. "Dollar 17 Boulevard St. Martin. From the knowledge I have of boats" are built something like "Hong boats," but are much the character and ability of this gentleman I do not hesitate to recommend him to all persons having patents to take in

I hope, Messrs, Editors, that this communication being entirely for the interest of American inventors, you will be Respectfully, your obedient servant, the Consul General

L. DE LA FOREST. France. remarks, as you perceive.

Here we are, launched upon the Canton river, amid thoubreaking up the remainder. The up train came so near betrousers, fearless of criticism, and the smoke of their cigars whirled idly, and without hindrance, into the upper air, while quiet enjoyment beamed upon the faces of its generators.

Here we are, launched upon the Canton river, amid thoubreaking up the remainder. The up train came so near besands of boats, from the immense and unwieldy junks and fore discovering the obstruction as to come in collision with chop-boats down to the small "dug-out," as we at home call the broken cars, but no serious damage was sustained.

From an amusing paper in Blackwood's Magazine for July, entitled "Letter from a Railway Witness in London," we take the following description of some of the modes of obtaining rail-road charters in England:

tioned on the subject, I think I should have been inclined to have allowed an additional shilling for the land.

Between ourselves, Bogle, I begin to suspect that this kind of work is not altogether conducive to the growth of a healthy state of morality among us. I would not say it in the hearing of our chairman; but I really do suspect that we have stretched a point or two exorbitantly far in our attempts to bolster up the bill. I know a lad who was brought up here, two years ago, to speak to the amount of minerals in a dis-

collect the day when, in the exuberance of my greenness, I used to feel a sort of idiptical compassion for the situation of the men of land. I used to figure to myself the hardship of having your nice green policy cut into shreds by the forks of naving your nice green policy cut into shreds by the forks of some confounded junction—of seeing your ancestral trees go down like ninepins before the axe of a callous engineer—of having sleep banished from your eyes by the roar of the engine, which sweeps past night and day, within fifty paces of your threshold—and of beholding some fine forenoon your first-born son conveyed a mangled corpse from the rail, because the company, out of sheer parsimony, have neglected to fence in their line, which goes slick through the centre of your garden; and the poor little innocent, in the absence of Grzy, then firting among the gooseberries with the gardener, has been tempted to stray upon the irons in the pursuit of an occasional butterfly! But I am thankful to say that I havenow got rid of all such visionary occurses. Thanks it Sir Ribbert got rid of all such visionary scruples. Thanks to Sir Robert Peel, I have learned a new lesson in political economy. I have become a convert to the doctrine that land is nothing cast them upon the water, so there is no proof that infants which have been seen floating about came to their end intentionally. I think that so unfavorable a conclusion must have been jumped at, without reason, by some quick-witted traveller who thought himself safe in making positive assertions upon a subject of which nothing decisive could be learned.

Here comes a log-boat, with a single inmate, who is dressed like Joseph, in a coat of many colors, and who propels his solitary and isolated home with a small paddle. Mark those solitary and isolated home with a small paddle. Mark those state for the purpose of communicating with some bathing machines. The property has been in his family for some four the passing breeze they discover a brow and face whose chalks. or five hundred years. The mansion-house is an ordinary kind of tumble-down old affair, with turrets like pepper-boxes on the corners, and the fragment of an abbey behind it. There is no timber worth speaking of in the policy, except half a dozen great useless yew trees, beneath show you a carved stone that covers the dust of stout old Lord Alexander, whose body was brought home from the bloody field of Flodden; and yet this absurd agriculturist has the coolness to propose to the company that they should make a deviation of nearly half a mile, for the sake of avoiding this emnant of the darker ages! Three times, Bogle, has that man come up to London, at a most enormous expense, for the purpose of defending his property. The first time he was successful in his opposition before the committee of the House of Commons, because the chairman happened to be a person imbued with the same ridiculous prejudices as the proprietor, and was what these foolish protectionists call a man of birth and connexion. He had on his own grounds a mausoleum with some rubbishy remains of his ancestors, who had been out with Harry Hotspur; and the moment he heard of the old tombstone and the yew trees, he began to rave about desecration, and made such a row that the projectors were fain to give it up. That job cost the protectionist proprietor at least a cool thousand; however, he was pleased to say that he did not mind the expense, since he had succeeded in saving the mansion of his fathers. But we did not by any means intend to let him off so easily. My friend Switches, the engineer, laid out two new branches-if possible more annoying than the first, for they were to intersect one another at the yew trees. We tipped the parliamentary notices; and, though the venerable Cincinnatus came with tears in his eyes to our directors, and offered them the land for nothing if they would soes. only consent to a very slight and practicable deviation, we deermined to make him pay for his whistle. Accordingly, next year we had him up again, all right and tight, before a fresh committee. Lord! what fun it was to hear him crossexamined by Sergeant Squashers! That's the counsel for my point of contact with commerce was at Toronto; but now, money! No feeling, or delicacy, or nonsense of that kind about him. I wish you had seen the rage of the proprietor when he was asked about his buried ancestor; whether his name was Sawney or Sandy, and whether he was embalmed We all roared with laughter. tempt to bully me, sir," said the Sergeant-for the red spot began to glow upon the old man's cheek, and I believe that at that moment, if he had had a weapon, he could have driven it hilt-deep into the body of the facetious barrister. "Do not attempt to bully me, sir! Thank Heaven, we are in a civilized country, where people wear breeches, and live under the protection of the law! Answer me, sir, and try to do it in something like intelligible English: was that fellow Lord Saunders or Sawney, or whatever you call him, pickled up in brimstone or in pitch "Squaretoes could not stand this; so he gathered himself up, I must say rather grandly, muttered something about scorn, and Squashers being a disgrace to the gown he wore, and marched out of the committee room amidst the guffaws of a group of us who were brought up to testify that the house was falling to pieces, and that no Christian, of ordinary intellect, would trust his carcass beneath its That time we had a capital chairman; a regular man of agriculturists like a pestilence, and had made a large fortune by the railways. He was perfectly delighted at the way in ase, for which our friend the Sergeant had put down Sir Pertinax entrances to the Factories. The "Square" is enclosed by high and substantial brick walls, extending from the buildings to the water, at which place are one or two landings for boats.

On the cast and season and substantial brick walls, extending from the buildings to of the drowsy god, and find food for dreams and moschetoes. equite unnecessary. employed in the learned counsel's reply with very consideraon the committee, we had it all our own way. The preambles forms a beautiful bay, girdled in by low and fertile lands, while the view below, at the turn of the Macao passage, is terminated by a picture-sque-looking fort, planted on a little green island in the centre of the river. The declining rays of the setting sun are flinging their burnishing light over bill was thrown out, and some rather harsh expressions used with respect to the company's behavior. We were ten days before each committee; for Squashers is rather fond of spinning out a case, and none of us (who are paid for attendance by the day) are in the habit of objecting to the same, so that Pertinax must have been out of pocket at least two thousand pounds by this second silly opposition; and, considering that the fortunes of the family are not so flourishing as they once were, and that the old fellow can barely afford to give his son a university education, you will admit that this must have been a tolerable pull at his purse-strings. However, we were determined to keep it up. The wisdom of the Legislature in and others by oxen, each animal, horse or ox, being geared in refusing, under any circumstances whatever, to give costs against the railways, has put it in the power of the company to drive any individual, by unremitting perseverance, to the wall. We set Switches to work again, and this time we propose to metamorphose the mansion into a station-house. I do not know how the thing will go. Old Pertinax is fighting can't make out—all, however, looking very prettily. The been obliged to borrow money upon his estate at a ruinous ter "up anchor" and as how one can't make out—all, however, looking very prettily. The been obliged to borrow money upon his estate at a ruinous ter "up anchor" and as how one can be sufficient to the content of the conten like a Trojan ; and I rather fear that he made a little imprester "up anchor" and go home and get some tea. You have ty and motherless daughters, solely to defend his patrimony not seen a great leal to-day, but you must come out with me from the wanton aggressions of the company; but, as Sergeant not seen a great leal to-day, but you must come out with me again, when there is more to be seen, and I have more time to devote to you, which I will try shall be soon. For the present, adicu!

Squashers well observed when he saw a tear stearing uown the furrowed cheek of the Protectionist, this is not the age nor the place for such imbedie snivelling. We have been taught a new lesson with regard to the sacredness of rights and of Ohio and Indiana, across the neck of the peninsula formed by Lakes Huron and Michigan. According to the report of the

When I said, in the commencement of this letter, that I was swearing before the committees, I made use of a wrong term. We are not sworn-not even examined on soul, or on conscience, or on honor; and I must say that the recollection of that circumstance is sametimes a great comfort when I lie in bed awake of nights. What is technically termed at Westminster engineering evidence, would, I am afraid, were an oath to be interposed, become very like the thing called perury : which, not to mention its effects on a future state of exnce, is popularly supposed in Scotland to bring one under the apple the unpleasant but especial attention of the High Court of Justiciary. The beauty of the present system is, that it gives ample scope and rein to the imagination without imposing any restrictive fetters upon the conscience. It allows a fair la ude for that difference of opinion which always must prevail amongst professional gentlemen, and relieves them fro ever qualms they might otherwise have felt in replying without any hesitation-the leading quality of a war tions upon a subject of which they are utterly and entirely ig-I have found this advantage in my own case. I am positive that I could not, had I been on oath, lave given any satisfactory evidence as to the amount of bathing traffic on the But as all such formality was dispensed with, had no hesitation in stating the numbers of amphibious animals, male and female, at eight hundred per hour during sever months of the year, which, on an average of nine hours a lay, and at the rate of sixpence a head, would increase the income of the company by about £37,800 per annum. Such was one item of my evidence yesterday, for the clearness and accuracy of which I was politely complimented by the charman. I must say, however, that I think Switches went rathe too far when he valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax's garden land at less thin half a crown her valued poor Pertinax per acre. I can make every allowance for enhusiasm; but, surely, surely, this was pushing the princips a little to the surely, surely, this was pushing the principl a little to the extreme. One ought always to preserve, evenfor the sake of our employers and paymasters, some little seablance of probability. I do not object to an engineer stang in evidence that he is ready to tunnel Ben Nevis, throw a suspension bridge over the Queen's ferry, or convert LochLomond into a green and fertile meadow. All these (as Sytches once observed with consummate coolness, when badered about the draining of a quicksand) are mere matters of stimate; but I like facts when we can have them; and, had I been ques-

MY DEAR BOGLE: In the words of the venerable Joe Grimaldi, "Here I am again!" swearing away before the committees at no allowance. The trade is not quite so good a one as it was two years ago, when any intelligent and thom the ways of truth, and to institute his mind a sound in the ways of truth, and to institute his mind a sound in the ways of truth, and to institute his mind a sound in the ways of truth, and to institute his mind a sound in the ways of truth. who—poor old body—had done her best to train him up in the ways of truth, and to instil into his mind a sound poral and religious principle. And she had so far suc-ceded. I do not believe that, at that time, he would have told a lie or injured a human being for the world; rough-going calculator of traffic commanded his own price, and therefore invariably stood at an exorbitant premium. Still it would be very wrong in me to grumble. Though there is a woful defalcation of new lines, there is still a good deal to but evil was the day on which he was brought up to London be done in the way of extension and amalgamations; and I but evil was the day on which he was brought up to London, in order to testify before a committee. He was delivered into the hands of a big-boned Aberdonian engineer, notorious for his pawkiness and the adroit manner in which he always contrived to evade a direct answer to any hostife question whatever. The training proceeded, and in less than a month the youth was pronounced to be tolerably perfect in his paces. But he broke down upon cross-examination. He could not point out upon the map the locality of coal-fields which he had averred to be in existence; and a rigid batcheling elicited the am happy to tell you that I am presently in the pay of no less than three companies, who are driving branch lines through the pleasure grounds of different proprietors. I reaverred to be in existence; and a rigid hatcheling elicited the fact that a seam of black-band, valued at some annual thousands, was neither more nor less than a dyke of ordinary whinstone. It was clear that Jock was not yet entirely qualified for his vocation. He stammered too much—got red in the face when closely pressed, and was apt to potter with the compasses, instead of boldly measuring out his quota of imaginary furlongs. So he was remitted to his studies, and understant another fortingly. derwent another fortnight's purification at the Coalhole and the Cider cellars. A natural propensity for drink, which lurked in his constitution, was carefully fostered, until his thirst became absolutely unappeasable. He was drunk from morning to night, or, more strictly speaking, from night till morning. His face broke out in blotches: a dark rim gathered beneath his eyes; his nose gave token of the coming pimple, and his lips were baked and bulging. A more disgusting object you never saw; and I only hope that when he was sent down after the session to Scotland, he had the common humanity not to visit the mother that bore him, for the spectacle would have broken her heart. Jock, however, had now risen in value, for he was ready to testify to any thing. To swear rwent another fortnight's purification at the Coalhole and the value, for he was ready to testify to any thing. To swear that black is white was nothing; he had no hesitation to de-pone in favor of the whole colors of the rainbow. When questioned for his employers, he was as acute and active as in eel; when under cross, he took refuge either in a stolid dulness of apprehension, which was extremely aggravating to his inquisitor, or had recourse to the safe and convenient operation of the non mi ricordo system. In short, he was voted the prince of surveyor's assistants, and his services were voted the prince of surveyor's assistants, and his services were eagerly sought before every species of committee. Roads, canals, harbors, waterworks, or railways, nothing came amiss to Jock. Through habit he had become a quick study, and could satisfactorily master the details of the most intricate case in the course of a single evening, provided he was liberally, but not too exorbitantly, supplied with liquor. He is now a blackguard of the first water. I firmly believe that he has not spaken one word of truth for the last incheen weather. not spoken one word of truth for the last eighteen months nor could he do so by any possibility, even were you to pay

## A CARAVAN FROM THE SELKIRK SETTLEMENT.

On the 10th of July there arrived at the village of St. Paul, near St. Peters and the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Upper Mississippi, the most novel and original looking Caravan that has ever appeared since Noah's ark was evacuated. Our readers are aware that there is an isolated settlement of several thousand inhabitants in a high latitude of British North America, known as the "Selkirk Settlement." Cut off from the commerce of the world, they rely entirely upon their own resources, their farms, their flocks, and fishing and hunting for support-being a community, so to speak, of Robinson Cru-

Their crops having failed the two last seasons, they have been forced to break out of the wilds again and seek food in the market of the great brawling world. Formerly their chief owing to the increase of supplies on the Upper Mississippi and the abundance of game and forage on that route, they trade at St. Paul, the head of steamboat navigation on the Missis-"Do not at- sippi river. Into St. Paul they came on the 10th of July, a caravan of one hundred and twenty carts, in single file, wearily moving along by moonlight. Long after the head of the caravan had reached the village, the lengthened train of followers could be seen moving over the undulating prairie, partly visible and partly hidden between the billowy ridges of the extended plain, crawling onward like some huge serpent, the extreme rear still being invisible, and partly hidden in the dimness of distance.

They had travelled southward over the prairie six hundred miles, having been nineteen days on their way, through a region abounding in buffaloes; encamping at night in a tent around which the carts were ranged in a circle to fence in the cattle. They were hindered considerably in crossing some of the streams, and in many places found a scarcity of fuel, and even the dry excrement of the buffalo, which they use for fuel. They often suffered for the want of water, as many of the smaller streams were so strongly impregnated with the excrement of the buffalo as to be unw along a large elk, a bear, and some other animals which they had captured on their way, and many packages of furs. They had a very choice lot of buffalo robes, well dressed, which they sold at St. Paul by the lot at \$3 50 each.

They had with them also an abundance of specie, and waited a few days at St. Paul for the arrival of a steamboat load of flour and groceries. The caravan was made up of men and boys of all ages, kindreds, tongues, and complexions, including a large proportion of Gumbos. Their dresses were as various as could be imagined, being uniform in only a single article of apparel-all wore moccasins. The carts were made wholly of wood and hides, the hubs being covered with bandages of green hide, drawn on while soft, and there shrinking until they became nearly as tight as bands of iron. Some a harness of green hide. They are now again on their way back to the frozen wilds of the North, many of them probably never again to commune with the great world.

BUFFALO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. - This is the name of a railroad chartered by the Legislatures of Ohio and Indiana, and which, when completed, will form a connecting link between Toledo, at the western extremity of Lake Erie, and Chicago, on the southwestern point of Lake Michigan. engineer who surveyed the route, the whole cost of the road is estimated at \$5,215,000. The grades present no formidabie obstacles, and the road, when completed, must do an immense business.

We have heard an anecdote of the late BENJAMIN MER-RILL, Esq., of Salem, which we think is worth repeating. The Court was in session in one of the smaller shire towns, and a large number had collected at the dinner table. Mr. Merrill happened to be at the head of it, and near the foot was a farmer noted both for his impudence and means. Mr. Merrill was at the time president of a bank. Suddenly Mr. -, the farmer, hallooed at the top of his voice from the bottom of the table, "Square Menili is —'s notes good?"
The Squire finished the remark which he was making to an immediate neighbor, and then replied, "He is our head singer, and I never heard any complaint of his notes

[ Newburyport Herald. CAUTION TO PARENTS .- A child of Mr. Andrew Howe, of Townsend, (Mass.) was poisoned week before last with ereen card, which was given to it for a plaything. The fluids line; though I certainly admit that I have sometimes of a sturday afternoon sountered along the shore with a cigar, to swallowed, producing the most distressing and alarming sympenjoy the poess plustiques of our northern agastic Nercides.

But as all such formality was dispensed with, had no hesita-

> by two enormous masses of eyes, numbering upwards of 12,000 in each mass? Yet such is the condition of the organs of vision in the dragon-fly. In the common bee the same structure is not less apparent. The fiery eyes of many gadflies, (Tabani,) which h present vivid bands of purple and flies, (Tabani,) which present vivid bands of purple and green, are composed of similar lenses, and each eye contains nearly seven thousand. The ant has fifty lenses; the housefly four thousand; while above seventeen thousand have been counted in the eye of a butterfly, and more than twenty-five thousand in that of a species of bestle.
> [Batterson's Introduction to Zoology.